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 87188—Parted (Tosti) ..... Caruso  
 87169—Serenade Espagnole (Ronald) ..... Caruso  
 81868—Gems from Robin Hood, No. 2 ..... Light Opera Co.  
 85434—a Sicilian Vespers-Ballet Selection... Band of H.M. Coldstream  
 b Sicilian Vespers-Selection... do. Guards  
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 b Wake Up, England!—March do.  
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## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &amp; CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

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Swatow Notes.

Death of a Pioneer Missionary.

Gold Brought to Japan.

Shipping Notes.

President's Daughter and the Boy-Emperor.

Attempt to Assassinate Admiral Tseng.

Torpedoing of a British Transport.

Eastern Bank Results.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Shanghai Volunteer Reserves.

Sanitary Board.

Trading with Enemy Companies.

Local Sport.

Germans in Hankow Club.

Correspondence:—

Sweden and the War.

Our Currency Middle.

War with Bulgaria.

British Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Fund.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

The Law Courts.

France and Indo-China.

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Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915.

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 51.

Anon	\$	10.00
Taikoo Dockyard Staff (12th Sub.)		320.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., collected in the boxes in the tramcars from 18th to 30th Sept.		84.17
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—		
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Ojugar Singh

A Friend

Kowloon Dock Staff (Sept.)

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—

Collected by Mr. E. F. Lyle (Kowloon):—

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Mr. Xavier .....	2.00
Mr. A. J. Lindberg...	2.00

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Mr. G. D. Pitzipios	16.00
Mr. J. M. Forbes	20.00
Mr. C. Hodgson	10.00
Mr. A. Macgowan	10.00
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Mr. Tan Chuan Yung	5.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey	5.00
Mr. Tan Boon Ek	5.00
Mr. Lim Mark Chuan	5.00
Mr. Heng Tek Mong	5.00

Members of the F. P. Mission (Swatow)

Members of the Customs Staff (Swatow)

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—

Mr. J. H. Backhouse

Mr. D. E. Clark

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—  
 No. 1922 Private W. E. Cook to Centre Section M.G. Co.  
 No. 1923 Private A. L. Ramsay to Signalling Section.

2.—Sapper F. W. T. Ress, Engineer Co., to be Lance-Corporal, dated 22nd October, 1915.

DETAIL.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until 29th instant: Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsay.

P. of W. CAMP, KOWLOON.

On duty to-night: Scouts Company.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.

On duty 24th inst.: Scouts Company.

Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.

Orderly Sergeant until 29th instant: Corp. Lowick.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

NEXT FOR DUTY.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Friday, 20th October, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Saturday, 30th October, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Sunday, 31st October, Section 1 of "C" Co.

Monday, 1st November, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Tuesday, 2nd November, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Wednesday, 3rd November, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Friday, 29th October, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Saturday, 30th October, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Sunday, 31st October, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

Monday, 1st November, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Tuesday, 2nd November, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Wednesday, 3rd November, Section 1 of "C" Company.

PARADE.

"A," "B," and "C" Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

Dress: Drill Order.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Monday, the 25th inst., Wednesday, the 27th inst., and Thursday, the 28th inst. Dress: Drill Order.

SIGNALERS.

A certain number of men are required to qualify as signallers. Men selected will be exempt from Guards, Piquet duty and Parades other than Signalling Parades, attendance at which will be compulsory. Candidates to send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

All N.C.O.s will attend at the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and Thursday, the 28th inst., for instruction in Musketry under C.S.Ms. Bond, Cooke, and Rattley. Officers will attend.

TRANSFER.

Pte. E. Davidson is transferred from Section 2 "B" Co. to Section 3 "B" Company.

POSTINGS.

Pte. V. C. Parr having joined is allotted Corps No. 540 and posted to Co. "A" Section 3.

Pte. F. C. Goodman having joined is allotted Corps No. 541 and posted to Co. "C" Section 3.

G. K. H. BAUSTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY.

H.E. the Governor's Rifle Shooting Competition will take place on Sunday, October 31st, at Stonecutter's Range. The Captains of Teams will attend the meeting of the Inspectors and Sergeants fixed for Thursday, October 28th.

The firing of the Police Reserve Musketry Course, Part 1, will commence on Sunday morning, November 7th, at Stonecutter's Range. Details of the Course, with diagrams of targets, will be issued. Platoon Commanders will draw for the order of firing this Course on Thursday, October 28th.

PATROLS.

1. CENTRAL.

October 23rd and 24th.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Co., as already detailed.

October 25th to 28th.—No. 2 Company.

2. EASTERN.

October 23rd and 24th.—As already ordered.

3. WATER POLICE.

Saturday, October 23rd:—

5.50 p.m.—Cruz (S), Xavier (S), Souza (P).

8.50 p.m.—Fyfe (S), Maxwell (S), Doughty (P).

Sunday, October 24th:—

5.50 p.m.—Sergeant Silva (S), Neves (S), J. R. Pereira (P).

8.50 p.m.—Mehrdin (S), Khan (S), M. Akbar (P).

Monday, October 25th:—

5.50 p.m.—Weaver (S), Nicoll (S), Robertson (P).

8.50 p.m.—Bailey (S), Packham (S), Potbergill (P).

PARADES, ETC.

All Inspectors, Crown-Sergeants and Sergeants will meet at the Magistracy on Thursday, October 28th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Monday, October 25th.—Whole of No. 3 Co., including Recruits.

RECRUITS.

The following men of No. 1 Co., will parade under the Sergeant-Major for Squad Drill on Monday and Thursday, October 25th and 28th, at 5.30 p.m.

P.Cs. Macdonald, Kyle, Hesser, and the recently joined men of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons, whose names must be sent in by Inspector Sirdar Khan.

JOINED.

J. R. Macdonald and S. R. Moore, to 2nd Platoon, No. 1 Co.

## POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Monday, October 25th, at 6 p.m. sharp.

Tuesday, October 26th, at 6 p.m. sharp.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A complete list of all members of the Police Reserve has been called for by the Hon. C. S. P.

O.C. Companies will accordingly send in a typewritten and complete list of the names (and ranks) of their men to the D.S.P. Office.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

GARMENTS FOR TROOPS, &amp;C.

GIFTS FROM HONGKONG.

This week the following garments have been sent home (through the courtesy and kindness of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes &amp; Co.) by the women of Hongkong to Mrs. Eden.

Jackanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W., for distribution.

Two parcels containing:—

9 Cotton shirts.

2 Dozen small face towels.

2 Dozen small price towels.

2 Suits crepe pyjamas.

6 Suits flannellette pyjamas.

9 Pairs slippers.

1 Dozen writing pads.

350 Envelopes.

13 Tins preserved ginger.

2 Dozen pairs socks.

were specially made up for the Soldiers and Sailors at the Dardanelles by friends in Kowloon.

And the following were also sent to Mrs. Eden for distribution.

2 Bed jackets.

1 Child's coat.

1 Child's dress.

6 Men's coats.

5 Men's waistcoats.

8 Men's pairs trousers.

Scrap books.

2 Women's coats and skirts.

1 Woman's blouse.

19 Pairs men's socks.

1 Muffler.

4 Pairs mittens.

Two parcels were also sent to Madame Langsdorff, Women's Emergency Corps.

10, York Place, Baker Street, London, W.

And two parcels to Miss Lloyd Thomas (for Miss Tucker), Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, N.E.

A VAST WAREHOUSE.

THE PORT OF LONDON IN WAR TIME.

STRIKING FIGURES.

How the Port of London has adapted itself to war conditions, which have made it busier than ever, is described in the sixth annual report of the Authority, published last month.

The total net register tonnage entering and leaving was 36,842,730,



## THE LEGATION GUARDS. REDUCTION OF EACH GUARD ADVOCATED.

The Peking Gazette in a leading article says:

The regrettable facts that occurred last week between Italian and Austrian sailors of the Legation Guards drawn attention once more to the anomaly of having a group of miniature garrison planted in the very heart of a friendly capital, which—far from preserving peace and scouring law and order—are a source of grave anxiety to foreigners and Chinese alike on account of their bitter war-animosities, too often stimulated by heavy drinking. It is no exaggeration to say that this heritage of 1900 lies heavily on the heart of the Peking Government. The Peace Protocol of 1901, in stipulating that not only should a fortified Diplomatic Quarter be created but that an International Garrison should reside within the walls of the Capital dealt out a humiliation to China which has made her expiate in full the sins of omission (rather than of commission) which brought the Boxers into Peking. It must never be forgotten that, in spite of the crimes of that year, the Peking Government as a government did their very best to protect the Legations from the attacks promoted by a dynasty every while as insane as the drunken Nero who set fire to Rome that he might enjoy the spectacle of an universal conflagration. It is not our wish to revive bitter memories by examining in detail a disastrous past, but we cannot refrain from recalling that two Members of the Chinese Foreign Office were sent to the scaffold and died like men in their attempts to turn away the rage of that calamitous year, and that no matter how disgraceful internationally an organized attack on a diplomatic body may have been, a large and important section of the highest officialdom secured the constant attendance of that outrage and thereby contributed materially to the final Relief.

We mention these facts with a set purpose. In 1912, during the memorable revolt of the Third Division, when incendiarism and looting imperilled the whole capital, not one single foreigner was touched, and not one single instance occurred of foreign property being in any way endangered. It was already then a point of honour among Chinese officials and people to secure that no matter how disturbed their domestic politics might be, foreigners were safe. It was in conformity with this idea and largely as a result of 1912—that President Yuan Shih-kai set to work with his customary energy to create a special force which would guarantee the security of the Legation Quarter from all species of molestation. The special Police Battalion, drilled and commanded by General Munster, which we described in our issue of last Wednesday, has been the tangible result; and in the opinion of competent critics this fine force, whose strength is to be two thousand men, is fully able to carry out all duties assigned to it. For some time past a system has been inaugurated of distributing strong pickets at night on all the main roads leading to the Legation Quarter, and the Authorities are justified in believing that no matter what varying fortunes the political situation may bring, diplomacy in Peking will never in any conceivable circumstances be exposed to such rank folly as organized outrage.

The moral is clear. We do not say that the hour has arrived when the Legation Guards should be immediately dispensed with, but we do venture the opinion that in view of all the circumstances a reduction of each Guard to a simple Minister's escort has at last become feasible. Obviously, serious difficulties lie in the way of any new diplomatic arrangements being made during the continuance of the present war. But in the general settlement which must come—let us fervently hope soon!—the question of the International Guards in North China, and particularly the Peking Garrison, cannot be ignored, for the matter touches very closely the future of China. The Foreign Guards in Peking total not more than 600 men, a large proportion of whom have been withdrawn since the outbreak of the war. Admittedly such a composite force has lost its former significance. We would like the Ministers of those Powers which are animated by friendly feelings towards this country to inspect, quite unofficially and informally, the new special Police Battalion charged with the duty of securing their safety. We feel convinced that such an inspection would enable them to envisage the whole question in a favourable light and inspire them to report to their respective Governments in a sense which in the near future would pave the way for a new *modus vivendi*, satisfactory to all alike.

## CHINA AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In reviewing the Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy for 1915, the Peking Gazette says:

It may be interesting to mention that the Marconi Company has been during the past two years in negotiation with the Chinese Authorities for the installation of a comprehensive system of wireless telegraphy throughout China; and it is not improbable that, but for the war, something would have been already done to introduce into this country an efficient and commercially remunerative system of wireless, besides including China in the great chain of stations with which the Marconi Company is now encircling the world. It is understood that the Special Representative in Peking of the Marconi Company, Mr. E. F. Birchall, the well-known Peking resident who has successfully negotiated many notable transactions with the Chinese Government and whose goodwill he enjoys, is still in communication with the Authorities on the subject; and we are glad to learn that while the larger scheme originally submitted by the Marconi Company is not immediately feasible, there is every probability of the Company being entrusted by the Authorities with the erection of some wireless stations in certain important centres in the provinces.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE.

### A CONTRIBUTION FROM THE HONGKONG BRANCH.

The following letter has been forwarded for publication by Mr. A. R. Lowe, Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Navy League:

London, September 18th.

Dear Mr. Lowe,—On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, I desire to offer you and the members of your committee our sincere thanks for your generous and timely contribution of £50 to the funds of the Central Organisation. An official receipt is being enclosed herewith, and an announcement of your contribution will appear in the October issue of the *Navy*. It is most encouraging and helpful to all of us who are working so strenuously in this country in the interests of the maintenance of our supremacy at sea to receive from the members of the Hongkong Branch this abundant evidence of their practical sympathy.

You will be glad to hear that the vigour of the grip which the British Fleet is daily exercising upon the power of the enemy is being strengthened and extended during every hour that passes over us. Our Fleet is relatively and absolutely enormously more powerful to-day than it was at the beginning of the War. Notwithstanding a series of losses which were inevitable in a campaign of the character now being waged against the enemy, our naval efficiency has been enhanced to a degree which would be almost incredible to the man in the street. The activities of the German submarine have been restricted within the narrowest limits and as you will have seen in the newspapers the Germans themselves have shown their own appreciation of their failure in the crippling policy which they have recently adopted towards the United States.

The exciting subject at the moment here is the question of the immediate introduction of National Service, and I hope you will realise that the wild statements which have appeared in many newspapers of a crisis in the Cabinet are wholly unjustified and there is not a shred of foundation for allegations of this kind. At the moment the only difficulty is upon what basis, having regard to our industrial needs, compulsory national service can be adopted, and in view of the patriotic attitude of the more influential leaders of the Trade Union movement nobody fears that a statesman-like scheme will not receive the united support of the whole country.

I cannot, of course, give you any details of the actual work of the Fleet, but can only say to you that you will be completely justified in demanding from the people of your own community the fullest confidence in the capacity of our naval organisation as the dominant influence in the final determination of the war.

I am very glad to hear that the members of your branch now reach 100, and I have given instructions that 150 copies of the *Journal* shall be forwarded to you each month in future.—With kind regards, Yours sincerely,

J. HANNON,  
General Secretary.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY.

### STATEMENT BY HERR VON JAGOW.

The Associated Press on the 19th ult. published a long statement by Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, about the submarine controversy. The chief points of the statement are as follows:

Enemy passenger ships will not be subjected to attack without warning, provided they respect the maritime code, and will be sunk only when an opportunity for the safety of the passengers and crew is given. The instructions to the German submarine commanders are very precise and definite. . . . It rests very largely now with our opponents to provide the necessary remaining safeguards by instructing masters to avoid suspicious or hostile actions, or attempts at flight; perhaps it would be best done by revoking the orders to attack submarines, whenever possible, and the promised rewards for such actions.

Neutral merchantmen, including Americans, are exempt from interference, as stated long ago, except when carrying contraband and will then be destroyed only under the conditions laid down by the International Code, when provision is made for the safety of those aboard.

These two categories restricting submarine procedure against passenger ships and neutral-owned ships cover the cases in which the interests of the United States may be involved and confine the application of retaliatory measures to shipping owned by the belligerents, a field which belongs to the belligerents themselves to regulate.

Some time ago President Wilson tendered his good offices to bring about a modification of these retaliatory measures. Germany then promptly signified her readiness to take advantage of this friendly offer and is still ready to do so.

As to negotiations to supplement the declaration made by Count von Bernstorff, dispatches from Washington report that the American Government itself has decided to begin conversations on this subject. The Imperial Government certainly hopes that a full agreement may be reached which will bar the possibility of future difficulties with the United States arising from the submarine question, and will gladly enter into conversations.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE RECREATION CLUB.

### NEW PAVILION OPENED.

Yesterday was a notable day in the annals of the Queen's College Recreation Club, the handsome new Pavilion erected on the playing-ground at Causeway Bay being formally opened by the Director of Education (Mr. E. A. Irving). The building is a very handsome and serviceable one-storey structure, with every comfort and convenience. It is built of red brick, with an attractively designed roof. There were present at the ceremony, beside the Director of Education, the Headmaster of the College (Mr. T. K. Dealy), Messrs. R. E. Bellios, E. Ralphs, A. W. Grant, B. James, A. Ormiston (a visitor from New Zealand), H. R. Wells, J. Ralston, and other members of the College staff, Major Humphreys, R.E. and a large number of leading Chinese residents.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, the Headmaster, said:—The compact little building in front of which we are standing owes its existence to the activity of the Queen's College Games Committee—a body which was called into existence, about three years ago, for the better control of our games. For many years, I had personally watched the slow but unmistakable growth of a liking for games among our scholars. I clearly recall that in the far-off middle eighties, when we still lived and thrived in the old Central School—the site of which is now occupied by the Bellios Public Girls' School—there was positively not a single square inch of playground for the scholars. It is difficult in these more spacious days to realise what that really means. At recess the crowded class-rooms simply flowed out into the passages and corridors, and into the neighbouring streets; nothing else was possible. No games of any kind were ever played. Strangest fact of all, no scholar apparently wanted to play games: violent effort of any kind seemed to be looked upon as undignified. When we migrated to our present roomy premises, it is no exaggeration to say that boys had to be taught, by easy stages, how to make use of the playgrounds. And it was quite a perceptible time, years in fact, before they could be seen making free and legitimate use of the playing areas. It is, however, only in quite recent times that games have been organised. One of the last things that our former headmaster did was to get the P.W.D. to lay down a Tennis Court in the Quadrangle. During the past five years things athletic have moved with surprising and irresistible rapidity.

As I said earlier, some three years ago, a Games Committee was formed, of which, you, Sir, were the Hon. Chairman. At Queen's College the restricted size of the playgrounds only permits of certain games being properly played—Badminton, Tennis, Cricket, at nets on two cemented pitches, and Volley Ball: Fives Courts are to come later, Football, a game in which our boys take a peculiar interest, needs larger space than we have at the College. It was at this juncture that this particular site, site D, should be levelled and assigned to Queen's College for games. Then, someone happily suggested that as outdoor games were becoming increasingly popular, a Games Pavilion should be erected on the site, to provide players with opportunity for a change, as well as a limited space for interested spectators. The idea was no sooner mooted than it was quickly carried a step further, and two members of the Committee drafted an appeal for funds. This was printed in both Chinese and English, and circulated far and wide among scholars past and present, as well as among others interested in our well-being. The appeal was not in vain, and by the middle of last year it was deemed time to proceed still further. Government was again approached, and to our great contentment, the expert professional services of Mr. Carpenter, of the P.W.D., were loaned to us. The pleasing result is now before your eyes. We are the proud owners of a Games Pavilion that in the simplicity and charm of its design is second to none in the Colony. The contractor, Mr. Ah Fung, is an old scholar of Queen's College. He is to be congratulated on what, I am told, is actually his first completed building. The flagstaff that proudly bears aloft the school colours is the generous gift of Mr. R. E. Bellios, a great patron of very many matters other than sport. To Mr. Tutchet, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, we are indebted for the laying of the fine turf in the immediate front of the Pavilion, as well as for the ornamental palm fence at each end, and

the decorative pot plants. The individual members of the Games Committee, without exception, have all given ungrudgingly of their spare moments to the many and worrying details involved in the scheme; and, in this connection, I should like specially to mention the names of Mr. Grant and Mr. Edwards. The boys themselves, as though in evidence of appreciation of what has been done for them, have this year given many convincing proofs of their undoubted prowess in athletics; and, at the present moment, on exhibition from the Headmaster's office, there are in the Pavilion trophies for Swimming, Volley Ball and Football. At the present meeting of the Amateur Athletic Federation in the V.R.C. bathing pool, our swimmers, thanks to the careful coaching of Mr. Ralston, carried off the very great majority of prizes. The whole area outside the football ground, it may be noticed, has sufficient space for several tennis courts. And the Committee have a lively hope that after the War Government may help them to lay out and turf this section of the lot. On behalf of the Committee, I desire to thank each and all of those generous donors who have enabled us to become the happy possessors of this delightful little Games Pavilion.

The rooms were inspected, and afterwards the Director of Education addressed those present. He expressed the pleasure it had given him to be present because it was the first time so far as he could remember that a school in Hongkong had done what was the common practice of schools at Home—and Queen's College had always set itself out to follow the traditions of the British Public Schools—and that was to set on its own initiative, without having more recourse to the Government than was absolutely necessary. The boys of Queen's College had deprived themselves of little luxuries and had put their money into a common fund, and they had thus created this charming Pavilion, which was such a credit to the architect, Mr. Carpenter, who so kindly gave his time and skill to its erection, as well as to the old boys of the College who had erected the building. (Applause.) The boys had done this without going cap in hand to the Government. The Government had sent them the land, but the building was theirs, and he was sure they would feel it was theirs in quite a different way than they would have felt it if it had been simply a gift of the Government. He thought that this spirit of independence was one which ought to be encouraged in the schools in Hongkong, because it was no doubt one of the very best points of the Chinese character. There was such a thing as too much government. Of course a strong Government was necessary in any community, but at the same time, according to our British way of thinking, the Government should not take too much upon itself. It should not interfere with its subjects to such an extent as to take away their initiative and leave them wholly dependent upon itself. It was a very fine thing in the Chinese character that they were willing to do things for themselves, and he regarded the Pavilion as a very pleasing monument to that spirit. Mr. Irving addressed a few words of advice to the boys, urging them to conduct themselves in victory and defeat in a sportsmanlike manner, and emphasised the value of games both to themselves and to the School to which they belonged. He concluded by hoping that the boys would make good use of the ground. (Applause.)

The Director of Education was handed a massive silver gilt key, suitably inscribed, with which he opened the door of the Pavilion, and declared the building open, amid hearty cheers.

## SHIPPING IN EASTERN WATERS.

The following is taken from a Japanese contemporary:—

The number of Japanese cargo-boats which changed hands during the eight months ended last August totalled 49 with aggregate gross tonnage of 144,000, an approximate total purchase price being ¥11,300,000.

Vessels of over 1,000 tons class now under construction at various Japanese yards total 53.

All these vessels are of larger type intended for ocean-going services. Only a few vessels of shallower draft have so far changed hands or been constructed in Japan.

Since the withdrawal of German vessels from China waters consequent upon the outbreak of the War, the number of Norwegian vessels has gradually increased not only in China coast waters, but also along the coast of French Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, etc.

There are at present altogether 15 vessels engaged in a service between Bangkok and Hongkong, of which 13 vessels are Norwegian vessels. The number of Norwegian steamers south of 23deg. N. Long. is now put at 33 with aggregate tonnage of 44,308.

None of these vessels have been heard complaining of insufficient cargo, and the freights they derive from their services amount to something like ¥340,000 per month.

Japanese vessels of shallower draft are now mostly attracted to Hokkaido, etc., and it will do well for Japanese vessels of this type to go in for a good share in China coasting trade.

## INTIMATIONS

# LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

## HATTERS

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND TO THE ROYAL FAMILY AND SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

## THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S

## FELT AND STRAW HATS

NOW SHOWING:

SOFT FELTS  
IN ALL COLOURS

STRAW HATS  
FITTED IVY BANDS

\$6.50 TO \$8.50 EACH. \$3.50 TO \$4.50 EACH.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT-PROOF BANDS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

## SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[855]

## SHIPPING IN EASTERN WATERS.

The following is taken from a Japanese contemporary:—

The number of Japanese cargo-boats which changed hands during the eight months ended last August totalled 49 with aggregate gross tonnage of 144,000, an approximate total purchase price being ¥11,300,000.

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## BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

## "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

## KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.  
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE of Ladies, under the presidency of Lady MAIA, have organised a Bazaar in aid of and to procure comforts for wounded on the side of the Allies. This Bazaar will be held at the Public Gardens in Macao on the 30th instant.

Besides the Bazaar, there will also be illuminations, Band Performances as well as other forms of Amusements.

There are already more than 600 gifts for the Bazaar, some of which are of Silver and of great value.

Macao, 21st October, 1915. [1099]

## ROBERTS RIFLE CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, Post Office Building, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

S. H. DUTTON,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1100]

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK

## THE Steamship.

"ST. BEDE,"  
Captain J. Fortay, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN Days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Oct. will be subject to reat.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1088]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NOVARA,"  
Captain H. R. Helling, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 5th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1]



G. B. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. BORNSEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [985]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$5, \$7, and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092]

## INTIMATIONS

## ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 23rd OCTOBER, 1915, and following days.  
Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

LADIES' DRESSES,  
CHILDREN'S FROCKS,  
TABLE COVERS,  
HANDKERCHIEFS,  
BOYS' JERSEYS,  
BABIES' ROBES.

In a large variety of styles.

N.B.—No ticket will be interchangeable for Souvenir if presented after 20th October, 1915, when the Bazaar will be closed.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR: A Special Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls, Dainty Chocolates and Maroons. Toys in great variety and at all prices.

Refreshment Stall.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A FOURSOMES COMPETITION will be held over the Fan Ling Course for a Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

## CONDITIONS.

Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of 18 or more.

Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of 13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps.

Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the boards in the Happy Valley or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same in writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

## CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Competition for the above will be held over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on SUNDAY, the 31st inst.

Limited to Handicaps of 8 and under.

Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the board in the Club House at Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

T. W. HILL,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 28th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB will be held on the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

## HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING &amp; DYEING CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

## AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.

2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 29th November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN,

Liquidator.

[1080]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1014]

## 香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vœux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Chinese

or Colloquial Chinese.

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

PAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

## TO LET.

No. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION,  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [863]

## TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [894]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View, H. E. POLLOCK, Princess Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1048]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [858]

## TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order.

Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai, GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [58]

## WANTED.

A FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE on Higher Level, Unfurnished, from beginning November. Moderate rent.

Apply—  
P. O. P. 45,  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915. [1097]

## INTIMATION

If your hair is brittle,

If it lacks life and gloss,

If there is dandruff or it is

falling out,

## OUR

## RESORCIN HAIR

## WASH

will restore it to a healthy state

by invigorating the scalp and

killing the dandruff germ.

Prepared only by

## A. S. WATSON

## &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

though there are districts of Kwangtung in which the Government prohibition has been repeatedly and persistently defied by cultivators and smokers alike. In Canton itself, however, the Government has hitherto pretty effectively enforced its orders; indeed, only about a week ago a warning was issued over the signature of the Superintendent of Opium.

Inspectors threatening any who resist the search of premises for opium with the severest punishment known to the law, even death. What, then, it will be asked, does the Government intend to do with the 1,100 or 1,200 chests of opium bought from the merchants in Hongkong? Is it intended to make a huge bonfire of it in celebration of the final success of the anti-opium movement? On the contrary, it is intended, we understand, to retail it as "medicinal opium."

A new Opium Monopoly has been created and granted to a syndicate of "officials and merchants" who have put up a capital of \$1,200,000. Reports current in Chinese circles in Hongkong represent that half this capital has been provided by the Military Governor, two lakhs by the Civil Governor and four lakhs by the Commissioner for the Suppression of Opium. It is further said that these shares have been sub-divided among subordinate officials of the Government and others, and some significance is attached to the circumstance that among the large holders of stock now in the syndicate are two wealthy Yunnan men. It is confidently expected, according to current rumour, that the syndicate will make enormous profits from the monopoly.

Since the establishment of the monopoly the price of this "medicinal opium" has already been advanced in Canton by twenty-five per cent, but unless there is some idea of adding to the stocks from Hongkong, the very much larger stocks of native opium which are held in the province of Yunnan, it is difficult to see how enormous profits are to be reaped by the syndicate. That these remarkable developments are viewed with dismay and alarm by all who have supported and encouraged the authorities in their efforts to rid China of opium goes without saying.

The danger of a recrudescence of opium-smoking in Kwangtung is keenly apprehended, for it is manifest that the interests of the Opium Farm are in direct conflict with the declared policy of the Government. That policy aims at total suppression of the trade at the earliest possible moment: while the main object of the Farm is to sell the drug; and to continue selling it, as long as possible at the greatest possible profit. Hence, as we have said, there is a deeply-rooted suspicion that the heavy stocks of native opium held in Yunnan may find their way into the Canton godowns; and that opium smoking in the near future will become much more general in Canton than is the case to-day. It would be scandalous indeed if an Opium Farm financed by high officials were allowed to defeat the declared policy of the Government, and, assuming the current reports to be true, it would be instructive to know in the first place whether a full statement of the facts has been forwarded to the Central Government, and if so whether this grand money-making scheme has its approval and sanction.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The Shanghai Paper Mill, Ltd., has been taken over by Baron H. Iwasaki of Tokyo.

We are asked to state that entries for the Foursomes Competition at Fanling will be received up to Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., was summoned for allowing a dog to be at large while not wearing a regulation muzzle. Sir Paul, for whom Mr. A. A. Fyfe appeared, was fined \$5.

In the case in which two Chinese were prosecuted by Special Police Sergeant McEwen for cruelty to birds by overcrowding them in crates a fine of \$20 was imposed yesterday on each of the defendants.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society begs to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$15 from Students in St. John's Hall, and \$5 from St. Peter's Church, for the C.M.S. Hospital at Peking.

At the request of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Governor of Fukien, the Government has withdrawn all the secret service agents sent to that province after the second revolution, as Fukien is now quite free from rebel conspiracies.

Two divorce cases are pending in this Tientsin community, one of them being that of a British lady who is seeking legal divorce from her German husband.

The Manila Observatory yesterday reported a cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas, or south-eastern Luzon, direction unknown. A later message stated that the typhoon was east of Southern of Luzon moving W. or W.N.W.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at the Harvest Thanksgiving service at St. Peter's Church West Point, at 11 a.m., and at the Peak Church at the 6.30 p.m. service. This will be the last of the Sunday evening services at the Peak Church for this year.

Lady Maia (wife of the Governor of Macao) has promoted a grand Bazaar on behalf of the wounded soldiers at the front, to take place on the 30th instant in the Public Garden at Macao. Over 600 gifts have been subscribed so far, and more are expected from the inhabitants of Macao.

Among the passengers that left Yokohama for San Francisco recently was Mr. John Prussia, who has for some years been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Co. The Japan Gazette states he is the sole survivor of the confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which figured so prominently in the U.S. Civil War. He joined the vessel in Birkenhead, and left her when she was sinking off Cherbourg.

A Tientsin contemporary says:—Every one will be glad to learn that the Chinese government has decided that the new subsidiary coins of 10 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents shall be exchanged for the silver dollar at the proper rate of 100 cents to the dollar, without any deduction. This, of course, will knock out of business all the small exchange shops who, naturally, will object to the change, which will be, however, most beneficial for the whole State.

At the Magistracy yesterday a charge against Mr. A. David of permitting his car to be driven at 6.45 p.m. without a rear-light showing was dismissed by the Magistrate. The defendant said he was not driving the car at the time, and knew nothing about it. He came back a little after 7 p.m. The Magistrate looked up the time of sunset in the *Directory and Chronicle*, remarking that, lighting-up time was generally an hour afterward. He said sunset was there given as 6.02 p.m., and therefore dismissed the case.

## INDIAN POLICE-SERGEANT PROSECUTED.

An Indian Lance-Sergeant of Police who had served His Majesty's Government for 25 years as a soldier and a policeman and who possessed a medal for active service in Central Africa, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with the larceny of 20 cents' worth of vegetables, said to have been stolen from the Wing Wo wharf.

Detective-Inspector Wale, who prosecuted, told his worship that coolies would say that while they were talking a basket containing vegetables from the *Kinshan* the defendant extracted two or three cabbies of onions and walked away with them. On the morning of the 10th Detective Lane was sent to watch the Sergeant's movements at the wharf. He would say that he saw the Indian approach the baskets containing fruit and vegetables, and come away with a couple of handfuls of the articles. The Sergeant, on seeing the detective, walked up to a hut on the wharf and came away, again empty-handed. Detective Lane went to the spot which the Indian had just vacated, and found a bundle of onions there.

Evidence was given by two of the vegetable coolies, one of whom said it was too dark to recognize the defendant, the European detective, and a lukung, and the case was remanded.

## A COMMISSION TO HAIPHONG.

In the case in which the Société des Ciments sued Law & Sons for \$86, Mr. Shenton (for the plaintiffs) said that the defendants were not prepared to admit the facts, so he would have to send a commission to Haiphong.

His lordship—What? For \$86?

Mr. Shenton said that his friend (Mr. Ruse) had declared that he did not know what the facts were, but he refused to admit them.

His lordship—I do not know what you want a commission to Haiphong for when the amount is only \$86. You had better bring your witness here. It would be cheaper. Come into Chambers to-morrow.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANS GRIEVOUSLY DEFEATED NEAR RHEIMS.

### GAS ATTACKS BROKEN DOWN.

### RUSSIAN SURPRISE STROKE.

### OVER 3,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

### SWEDISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY GERMANS.

## THE MURDER OF "A SPLENDID ENGLISH WOMAN."

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMANS SUFFER GRIEVOUS DEFEAT.

PARIS, October 21st.

A communiqué states that the Germans suffered another grievous defeat eastward of Rheims. They renewed attacks on a front of nine kilometres after a violent preparatory bombardment, and also ever-increasing clouds of poison gas. The Germans thrice attempted to penetrate the French positions but were decimated with machine-gun and artillery fire, and were finally stopped before the French entanglements. Enemy attacks in Livensky Wood were also repulsed.

### LULL ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, October 22nd.

The evening communiqué says there has been nothing important along the whole front.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### A DASHING COUP-DE-MAIN. AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMAN CENTRE.

PETROGRAD, October 21st.

The Russians have made a dashing coup-de-main against the Austro-German centre. A communiqué says: "We captured positions south eastward of Baronovitch, including a most important railway junction between Brest-litovsk and Minsk, and took in the course of the day 85 officers, 3,552 men, one gun and ten machine-guns."

### IMPORTANT BATTLE IN RIGA REGION.

PETROGRAD, October 22nd.

Heavy fighting has developed on the Olbi Plateau, half-way between Mitau and Riga, dominating the marshy lands on both sides of the railway. A communiqué records the repulse of five German attacks under cover of gas in this region, where cannonading is incessant.

There is a lull on the Dvinsk front. The Russians south of Pripet stormed a series of villages on the left bank of the Stry below Rafalovka. There is fierce fighting east of Kolki.

### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GENERAL ITALIAN ADVANCE.

VERONA, October 21st.

A general advance of the Italians along the Tyrol frontier is being executed in accordance with General Cadorna's plan to assist Serbia, by threatening the enemy by invading the latter's territory. The results which have been achieved are satisfactory. The capture of Pregasina and Brentonico threatens Riva and Rovereto respectively and the capture of Brentonico also means the command of the road to Mori and the railway to Trent. FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, October 22nd.

A communiqué says that the Italians have had further successes in the Tyrol and the Trentino. They stormed the fortified mounts of Melino and Setole, in the Giudicaria and Suga Valleys respectively, destroyed entanglements, and exploded mine-fields in Cordevole and Falzarego preparatory to further attacks.

### THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE INVASION OF SERBIA. GERMANS CLAIM SLOW PROGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, October 21st.

A Berlin communiqué shows that the Germans claim slow progress on the north front in Serbia.

### BULGARIAN CLAIMS.

ATHENS, October 21st.

A Bulgarian semi-official statement claims that the Bulgarians have entered the Macedonian towns of Ishtip and Radovish.

This is most interesting as it shows that the main Bulgarian thrust is towards the north of Greece and against the advance of the Allies. Probably the Bulgarians are aiming more at the occupation of Macedonia than at joining up with the Austro-Germans.

The Serbians express confidence that they can resist till the arrival of the Allies.

### THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 21st.

Discussing the campaign in Serbia, the Times observes that she is being invaded from half a dozen points, and that the position therefore is serious. But the country is chiefly a chaos of mountains admirably adapted to guerrilla warfare. The Serbs have two practicable roads leading to the Adriatic and it ought to be possible to send them all supplies by those roads. Spain wrought ruin on Napoleon; may not Serbia prove the undoing of the Kaiser?

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMANS FIRE ON SWEDISH SUBMARINE.

### MISTAKE IT FOR BRITISH BOAT.

COPENHAGEN, October 21st.

A German submarine fired at a Swedish submarine off Ystad, mistaking it for a British vessel. The Mate was seriously wounded and a sailor slightly wounded.

A Swedish Squadron has gone to Ystad.

STOCKHOLM, October 22nd.

It was an armed German trawler that attacked the Swedish submarine, which was accompanied by a repair-ship.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE. THE OFFER OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, October 21st.

Reuter is informed to-night that the Foreign Office will not at present issue any statement regarding Cyprus. It is learned, however, in other diplomatic quarters that there is every reason to believe that Great Britain is willing to cede Cyprus to Greece if the latter comes to the aid of Serbia, in accordance with the Serbo-Greek treaty.

### ALLIES' OFFER TO GREECE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the Entente offers to Greece are believed to include a considerable prolongation of Greek territory along the Aegean, together with territories in Asia Minor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

### REVELATIONS BY AMERICAN LEGATION.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Press Bureau publishes a communication from the American Ambassador enclosing a report from the Legation at Brussels on the execution of Miss Cavell, showing that the German authorities failed to carry out their promise to report all the developments of the case to the Legation. They did their utmost to conceal the fact of the passing of the death sentence and its immediate execution from the Legation, which, on unofficially learning the facts, did its utmost to secure a postponement of the sentence. The Minister, though ill, wrote personally imploring for mercy for a woman who had devoted her life to the alleviating of suffering, and who had nursed German soldiers from the beginning of the war.

The Spanish Legation forcibly and orally supported the plea for clemency.

The reports show that Miss Cavell was sentenced at five in the evening of the 11th instant and was executed at two in the morning of the 12th. An English clergyman who administered Holy Communion to her in her cell at ten in the evening found her admirably calm and strong. She told him that she knew perfectly well what she had done in confessing her acts, thus providing the Court Martial with practically all its evidence. She also said that she was happy in that she died for her country.

It transpires that there was no question of espionage. Miss Cavell merely assisted British and Belgian soldiers to escape, and she informed the Court that she helped them because she believed that they would otherwise be shot.

Sir Edward Grey, in acknowledging the American despatches, says that he is confident that the news of the execution of a noble Englishwoman will be received with horror and disgust by the civilised world. The attitude of the German authorities is, if possible, rendered worse by the discreditable and successful efforts of the German civil officials to conceal the facts, thus proving that the German authorities concerned were well aware that an execution sentence was unwarranted by any consideration.

### BRAVE AND LOYAL TO THE LAST.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

A Belgian nurse, a friend of Miss Cavell, says that when the latter was asked if she wished to add anything in defence or to sign a request for the Kaiser's pardon, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out. She refused to have her eyes bandaged before the shooting party. She pinned to her bodice a small Union Jack.

### BRITISH NATION SHOCKED AT OUTRAGE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Not even the Lusitania crime shocked the British nation as the official details of the execution of Miss Cavell, which fill a page of all the papers.

It was the theme of recruiting speakers in Trafalgar Square, where, beneath the lavishly-decorated Nelson Column, an officer asked the hundreds of thousands who had come to do homage to England's hero "Who will avenge the murder of this splendid Englishwoman?"

The Bishop of London, in a Trafalgar-day sermon at St. Martin's said: "The iniquities of the Germans in Belgium and the Lusitania crime will ring throughout history, but the cold-blooded murder of an English girl for harbouring refugees will run them hard in the world's opinion. There is now no need for compulsion—Three million Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen will know the reason why she was murdered."

### STORM OF WRATH IN THE PRESS.

The following extracts faintly indicate the storm of wrath voiced in the Press at what one paper calls "the war's most damnable crime."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Our enemy has incurred the disgust and loathing of all honourable and merciful men in Europe and America, and he must pay the bitter reckoning to the uttermost farthing."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Times—The Germans killed an English nurse as Napoleon killed the Duc d'Enghien. They could have done no greater service to the British cause. The Morning Post—No case hitherto has so showed up the ghastly descent of the German character into primitive brutality.

The Daily Express—The modern Herod has seen the writing on the wall.

The Daily Mail—The horror of this wicked and purposeless deed has stunned the world. There is a cry to Heaven for vengeance.

The Daily News—It is a blow of hateful tyranny more tremendous than a military defeat.

The Daily Chronicle—It is one of the most eloquent proofs yet given the world of the meaning of German blood-lust and duplicity.

The Daily Graphic—Let Cavell be the battle-cry! Let Cavell battalions be raised to avenge her.

### A DUTCH COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

The Nieuws van den Dagh hopes that humanity everywhere will protest against the Cavell crime.

### KING ALBERT'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

### "NO PEACE WHILE BELGIUM IS IN SLAVERY."

ROME, October 22nd.

His Holiness the Pope has received a reply from the King of the Belgians to an autograph letter, in which His Holiness begged His Majesty to initiate steps towards peace. The King thanked Pope Benedict for the latter's promise to use all his influence to obtain the evacuation of Belgium by the Germans as a condition of peace, and declared he would never lay down his sword while the country was in slavery.

The Pope was greatly disappointed at the result of his appeal.

### THE WAR SITUATION.

### A SUGGESTION TO THE KING.

LONDON, October 21st.

Lord St. Davids will suggest in the House of Lords on the 27th inst., that the Government should advise His Majesty the King to call a full meeting of the Privy Council, to discuss the whole war situation.

### ROUMANIAN MISSION TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Roumanian Government has dispatched a mission to Petrograd, to which considerable importance is attached.

### ITALY AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

ROME, October 22nd.

An Italian War Council was held last week, attended by the King, General Count Cadorna, and some of the Royal Princes, including the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose presence suggests that the meeting dealt with Italy's action in the Eastern Mediterranean.

### LAST EFFORT FOR VOLUNTARISM.

### LORD DERBY'S APPEALS TO MASTERS AND MEN.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, has issued a letter to every "unstarred" man, emphasising that his plan was the last effort for Voluntarism, and recalling that Mr. Asquith had pledged England to support the Allies to the utmost of our power. The pledge was given on behalf of the nation, and was endorsed by all parties. Every man of military age and fitness must bear his share in redeeming it. He appeals to everyone to consider, in view of the fact that the country was fighting for its very existence, whether the reasons for non-enlistment hitherto held valid now hold good.

Lord Derby is also addressing a letter to every employer, appealing for co-operation, and especially for a promise to keep men's places open.

The War Office notifies that enlistment under Lord Derby's scheme is impossible till early next week, a Royal Warrant being necessary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

CAPE TOWN, October 21st.

General the Right Hon. Louis Botha has been elected for Lesberg.

General Smuts has been elected for Pretoria West.

### "BOTHAITES" DOING WELL.

LONDON, October 21st.

The apprehensions in certain quarters of a landslide against General Botha in the South African elections is dispelled by the first returns, showing that the Unionists and Bothaites are doing well. A feature up to the present has been the large Unionist majorities over Labour. Thirty Unionists, fourteen Bothaites, one Nationalist, and four Labourites have already been returned.

### THE FRENCH FACTORY EXPLOSION.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

PARIS, October 21st.

Details of the explosion in the Rue Tolbiac show that it occurred in the sheds, where about a hundred men and women were working. Thirty-five bodies and thirty-four persons seriously injured, of whom two have died, have been recovered from the ruins.

An inquiry has established the fact that the explosion was purely accidental.

### TREATMENT OF INVALIDED INDIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In reply to Colonel Yate, in the House of Commons, who pleaded for more generous treatment of officers of the Indian Army invalided home from the front, Mr. Chamberlain said he saw no reason for additional concessions.

### TRAFALGAR DAY.

LONDON, October 21st.

Trafalgar Day was misty, and there was also rain. Nevertheless, there was an enormous sale of Red Crosses in the streets.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, October 20th.

In the House of Lords, in committee on the Indian Civil Service Temporary Bill, Baron Macdonnell, after deploring any avoidable departure from the competitive system, was of the opinion that the Civil Service Commission was not altogether suitable for guiding the Secretary of State in the selection of candidates.

He moved instead that rules, to be made under the Bill, shall provide for the creation of a committee not exceeding nine persons—including a First Civil Service Commissioner and an eminent public man—with proper representation of the universities; and a representative of the association of headmasters; the committee to follow the procedure of the universities and committees in connection with appointments to the Egyptian-Sudan Civil Service. He agreed that it would be far better for the Secretary of State to command the confidence of public opinion in this way, before the Act came into operation, than to trust to winning confidence by the character of the appointments. Possibly they would thus get a class of officers who would compare very favourably with the class which the Service had hitherto commanded.

Lord Sydenham said that educational qualification tempered with a wise selection would probably give better results than a competitive examination. The committee should include someone who was acquainted with the conditions of the work of the Indian Civil Service. Lord Islington admitted the seriousness of the departure from the proposed Bill, but it was unavoidable if the past standard of candidates was to be maintained, as so many who would normally be preparing for examination were serving at the front. The Government proposed to establish a strong representative committee to undertake the work of selection, as far as the final object was concerned. Therefore, there was no difference of opinion between Lord Macdonnell and the Government. He was unable to accept the precise form of

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

the amendment but said that the method of selection in the establishment of a selection committee would be in no wise prejudiced. There were many reasons why it would be more advantageous to have a committee that would be established by regulations than to include an establishment Bill. The selection must be on broader and more generous lines than many hitherto. The standards must be regarded with a more lenient eye under the present circumstances. Possibly next year some of those at the front might be disabled for fighting but still useful to the Indian Civil Service. It would be impossible to say how many would thus be available and possibly the work of the selection committee would have to be postponed. The representation of the universities would be the most difficult thing to arrange and would have to be carefully considered when the time came. Another objection to the amendment was the existing subsection which was designed to enable the Secretary of State in Council, with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, to assess a broad minimum educational standard, below which no candidate would be allowed to go before the selection committee. The Commissioners were obviously the proper body to advise the Secretary of State. The minimum might be arrived at in various ways; it might consist, in passing some examination towards a university degree, but perhaps the simplest and fairest manner would be by a broad and fair examination. This matter will be embodied in the regulations in due course. Lord Islington went on to say that if Lord Macdonnell thought the Bill's subsection gave too large powers to the Commissioners, he would propose the following substitutions:—"No person shall be appointed under the rules made unless the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, has satisfied himself in such a manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that a person possesses the necessary educational qualification." This made it clear that it would be in the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council, to take advice of the Commissioners rather than as the Bill provided, be dependent on their certificate. When the committee was constituted all Lord Macdonnell's points would be carefully considered. He recognised that they were making a great, though temporary and partial departure which would be regarded by many people in India with a certain amount of suspicion; but he hoped that all reasonable people would see the absolute necessity in the circumstances. In the constitution of gentlemen like to speak from the various points of view of the Service would be carefully considered. The Government had considered the suggested appointment of a committee in India to select Indians. He concluded that the fairest and simplest method would be to allow Indians, who were unsuccessful in the competitive examination in England, where the proportion was below the average of previous years, to take up the difference, provided they fulfilled the necessary qualifications passed by the selection board.

Lord Macdonnell said that Lord Islington had missed the essential point, namely, full publicity. Lord Islington made it clear that he proposed to proceed on the lines laid down by Lord Macdonnell.

Lord Macdonnell's amendment was negatived, Lord Islington's revised subsection was adopted, and the discussion closed.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir R. Jardine, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it is intended to hold the usual examination for admission into the Indian Civil Service during the next two years and at the usual time. The alterations which were proposed to be made in the existing regulations related to age limit, and would enable candidates who had rendered military services to command service at a slightly higher age. He regretted that he was unable to answer questions arising out of the Bill before the House of Lords until it came to the House of Commons. Meanwhile he would gladly receive any suggestions honourable members might like to make.

### POSTAGE STAMPS IN A CABINET.

### INTERESTING FIND IN AUCTION ROOM.

A find of a number of postage stamps in a locked cabinet gold by public auction at Mr. G. P. Lammer's auction-room led to an action being brought in the Summary Court by Lok Sing Kew against J. H. Gardiner, as bailie, for the return of the postage stamps, which had been handed to the defendant by Mr. Lammer on the 2nd October.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiff, and asked for pleadings in the case. It was explained that the stamps were found in the auctioneer's room, and the auctioneer's compradore seized them and took them away.

Mr. Goldring said it was by arrangement that he brought this action against Mr. Gardiner. He thought personally the real defendant should be the auctioneer. However, they had agreed to waive that point.

Mr. Russ—I think plaintiff is going to say he knew the stamps were there at the time he made the bid.

His lordship said the other side did not know they were there. The case was adjourned.

### CRICKET.

### C.C.C. v. H.M.S. "TAMAR"

To be played to-day on the Craigmower Cricket Club ground.

C.C.C. Team:—L. A. Rose, W. H. Vireash, R. G. Southerton, D. K. Khars, S. J. R. Pestonji, J. D. Noria, F. Rapp, E. S. Ismail, and R. Bass.

H.M.S. "Tamar" Team:—L. A. Rose, W. H. Vireash, R. G. Southerton, D. K. Khars, S. J. R. Pestonji, J. D. Noria, F. Rapp, E. S. Ismail, and R. Bass.



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It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: Impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased, thus causing pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted; and if Nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be extinguished. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open, and if assistance is necessary to have at hand that invaluable remedy, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountain cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a SUDORIFIC, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within.

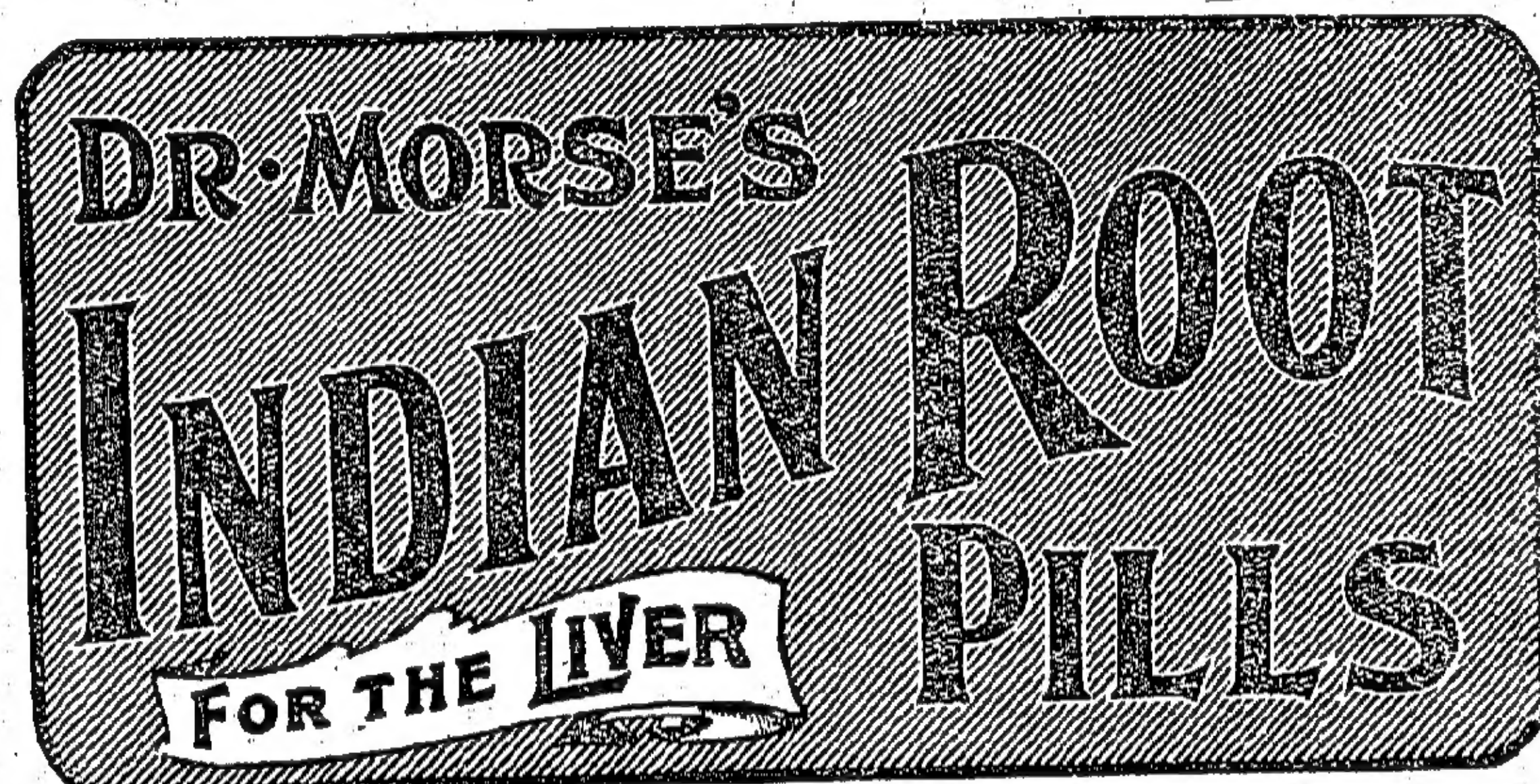
The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a DIURETIC, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a CATHARTIC, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

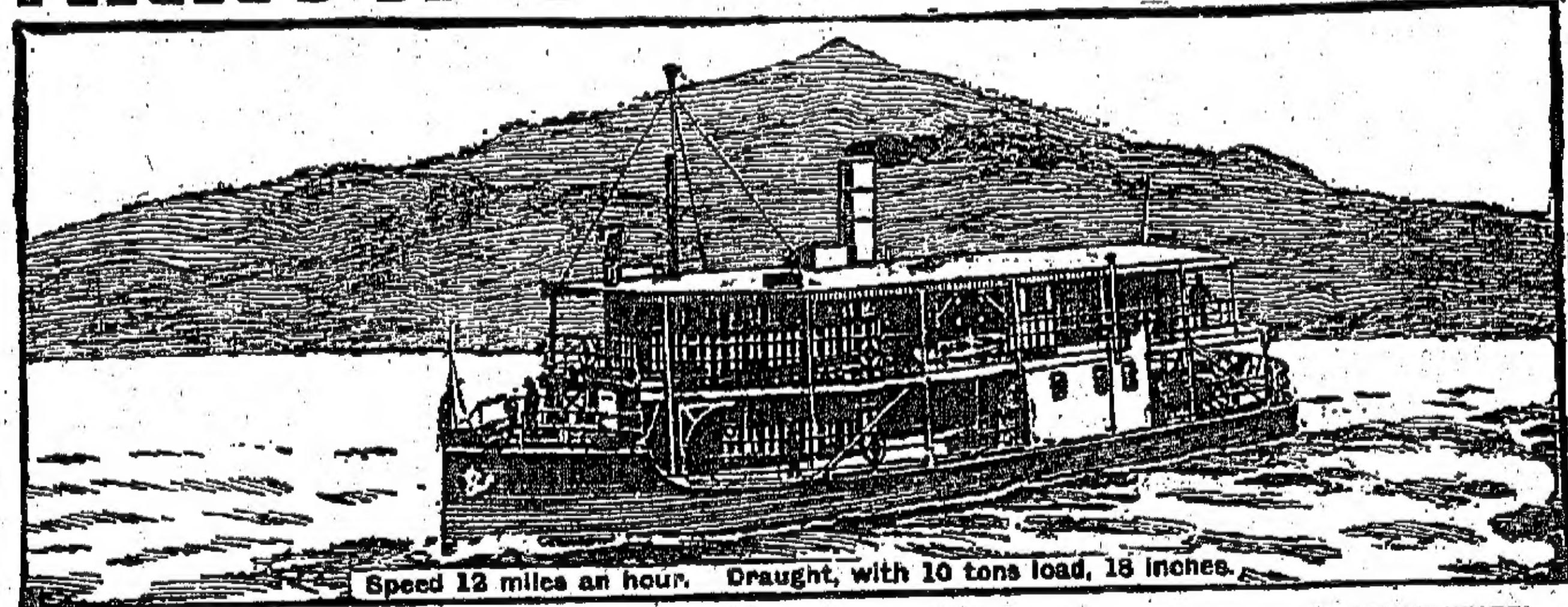
Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



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Sole in this  
country by  
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CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

#### TO-DAY

10 a.m.—Italian Convent Bazaar.

Wednesday, 27th Oct.—  
Noon—Hongkong and South China Steam  
Fisheries Co., Ltd., Meeting of Share-  
holders.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong and South China  
Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., Extraordinary  
General Meeting.

Friday, 29th Oct.—  
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary  
General Meeting.

Saturday, 30th Oct.—  
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly  
Meeting.

Noon—Roberts Rifle Club of Hongkong.  
Annual General Meeting in the Chamber  
of Commerce Room, Post Office Building.

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov.—  
2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board  
in the Council Chamber.

Monday, 23rd Nov.—  
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving  
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members  
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., Ltd.

### GERMAN AND POLES.

#### ENEMY'S MISCALCULATIONS.

A Polish correspondent writes to the London Daily Telegraph as follows:—

The Polish question is becoming more and more complicated for Berlin. It is known that at the beginning of the war the Central Empires expected to see the Polish nation take sides with them against Russia. They counted upon a revolution in the kingdom. If it is remembered that Germany, the principal of the Central Empire, applies an abominable policy of extermination with regard to the Poles, it will clearly appear that this idea of a Polish revolution in favour of the King of Prussia could thrive only in a German brain.

The disillusion which was bound to come is to-day an accomplished fact. The immense majority of the Polish nation has decided for the Quadruple Entente. Only a certain portion of the Poles of Galicia, with the Galician National Committee at their head, not content with fulfilling their strict duty towards Austria-Hungary, wished to unite the lot of Poland to that of the Hapsburgs forming legions of volunteers. This attitude was sternly criticised in the other parts of Galicia, in Prussian Poland, and in the kingdom. It was known that since Sadowa Austria had granted to the Poles a considerable measure of national liberty, but it was understood, none the less, that as far as their future was concerned Austria would always be the vassal of Prussia, Poland's most terrible enemy.

#### A DISILLUSIONMENT.

The patriotic intentions of the Galician National Committee and of the Polish Club at Vienna are beyond suspicion. Berlin was always the object of their distrust, but they believed that Austria had a will of her own, and that she was prompted by friendly intentions with regard to Poland. This deplorable political error brought upon their heads a series of disappointments, of which the last have been the most violent. War, according to their hopes, would have been occupied by the Austrian armies, with the Polish legions at their side; it was the German army alone that entered the town. On the other hand, the Austro-German proclamation of the Independence of Poland, promised long ago, has not yet been published. This was to be expected.

It was here that the Polish Club and the Galician National Committee took a characteristic attitude. The Polish Club has declared that it would accept, as a dogma, the union of the whole of Russian Poland to the whole of Galicia under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. The point of this declaration was directed in a non-equivocal way against Germany and the Hohenzollerns. But the German Press protested vigorously. In Berlin they laughed at the Polish politics of Vienna, and at their "fantasies of independence" (dreams of independence), forgetting, doubtless, that at the beginning of the war, when it was a question of gaining the sympathy of the Polish population, the Supreme German command had sent out proclamations declaring, "We bring you liberty and independence."

Not only did the German Press insult the Polish Club of Vienna, it was also not sparing in its bitter remarks on the jealousy of the Austrian authorities who had allowed this declaration to be published. The result of this campaign was soon felt: the Austrian Government hastily confiscated the Polish newspapers in which this declaration had been inserted. It was not without reason that Baron Burian was summoned to Berlin and that an attempt was made to put the direction of the Hapsburg monarchy into the hands of the Hungarians, the sworn enemies of Poland.

#### LOYAL TO THE ENTENTE.

The Galician National Committee, which follows the same policy as the Polish Club, sent out an identical proclamation inviting the "Independentists" of the kingdom to join in with the Galician movement. Disbused as to the possibilities of a revolution in Russian Poland, the Germans still relied on the "Independentists" and wanted to take advantage of their mistrust with regard to the promises of the Grand Duke. They forgot, however, that mistrust with regard to Russia does not necessarily mean faith in Prussia and Germany. The representatives of the parties in question pointed this out; in reply to the proclamation of the Galician National Committee, they unanimously decided not to mixte, they unanimously decided not to make common cause with it so long as the Central Empires had not declared Poland independent.

A fresh delusion for the Germans and a fresh complication! Upon whom will they now prop their intrigues? Not upon the Poles certainly. Given the attitude of the anti-Russian groups of the kingdom, towards the Central Empires, one can imagine what the great majority of the Polish nation, imminently faithful of the Quadruple Entente, thinks of them. And, in fact, the firm attitude of the Polish Press at Warsaw is an eloquent proof of it. Therefore the Deutsche Wochenschrift deprecates the present state of things, declaring, however, that "for the present" the German authorities can still admit the proud attitude of the Poles, but that soon they will perhaps be obliged, for "strategic reasons," to abandon this policy of patient tolerance.

Their threat will certainly not frighten the Poles. No German inquiry can surprise them, and this is why they remain loyal to the Quadruple Entente. At this moment, in spite of the Austro-German successes, Galicia sees the diminution day by day of the number of Polish politicians who believed that in seeking refuge with Austria they could succeed in escaping from German avidity.

The Middlesex County Council reports that since the war great and increasing difficulty has been experienced in connection with the maintenance of roads owing to the scarcity of labour and the inability to obtain materials.

### BUGLER HERO DEAD.

#### BLEW THE "CHARGE" INSTEAD OF THE "RETREAT."

The Paris newspapers state that Bugler Rolland, the hero of the battle of Sidi Brahmin, has died at Lacalm (Aveyron), at the age of ninety-five, says a Reuter message.

Sidi Brahmin is a village in the Department of Oran. In the early days of the French conquest of Algeria (in 1848) it was the scene of a gallant defence by a detachment of seventy-nine Chasseurs-à-Pied against the forces of the Abd-el-Kader.

The little garrison had maintained their position for three days, and a great number were already killed or hors-de-combat, but the remnant still held out so bravely that it was evident that they could only be overcome, even by the superior forces pitted against them, at a terrible cost.

Rolland had been captured by the Arabs (says the Daily Chronicle), and the commander of the latter decided to use the fact that he was a bugler to carry out a ruse by which the little force would be undone.

He gave Rolland the alternative of suffering a terrible and agonising death by sending the retreat at a critical moment. Rolland pretended to agree to buy his life at the price of his comrades' COMMANDER'S ORDER.

The Arabs renewed the attack, and at what he deemed the opportune moment the Arab commander ordered Rolland to sound the retreat.

Instead he blew the charge. The little garrison dashed forward with so impetuous and desperate a rush that the Arabs were once more routed and the situation saved. Rolland, too, was rescued, though badly wounded.

In recognition of a brave exploit in the present war, a general conferred on a gallant French company, as a great honour, the title of "The Sidi Brahmin Company."

#### PLAN THAT WENT ASTRAY.

##### INVASION OF FRANCE FROM BRITAIN.

An article published in the Paris Maitre shows how a German plan to invade and overrun France from the coast of Brittany was defeated by the intervention of England. Some years ago the "Cuburot Decapitator" on the Ile Brehat received a strange visitor, an old professor, who came to the district ostensibly to pursue his studies of maritime biology; to which he devoted most of his life.

It was not long, however, before he began to buy up a number of fishermen's huts on the heights of the island overlooking the sea. Then he acquired an old mill which was for sale, and had it restored, after which he took up his abode there.

After numerous visits of exploration in the neighbourhood he installed a wireless telegraphy apparatus in the old mill and made certain alterations. Then suddenly, several days before the mobilisation, the old professor disappeared, and no one has seen him since. The mill was sequestered, and a search led to the discovery of papers and plans which unveiled the plan of German invasion. Had Great Britain not kept her word and come to the help of Belgium and declared war against Germany, the entire German fleet would have effected a sudden attack on the French coast.

One hundred and fifty transports, accompanied by scout-ships, would have conveyed two army corps from Bremen and Hamburg to the Ile Brehat. Within six weeks 200,000 Germans would have been concentrated in Brittany behind the French Army had the British Fleet not been there to sweep the Channel and keep the German navy in the Kiel Canal.—Central News.

### EVENING DRESS PROBLEM.

#### TAILORMADES IN THE STALLS NOW THE FASHION.

[FROM THE "DAILY GRAPHIC."]

The evening gown has been gradually disappearing from the fashionable programme of dress for nearly a year, and on the eve of the debut of autumn and winter modes it can be safely stated that this gown hardly finds a place in the new displays.

"Women never ask for them," said one Oxford Street manager, "so we have made preparations on much reduced scale for this item of dress. Of course, should the demand arise, we will provide the goods, but in the meantime we have no space for stock that is not in immediate request."

The space hitherto reserved for evening dresses in fashionable emporiums seems to be given over to the new department brought into being by the war, that which is replete with necessities for the soldier.

At the theatres it is a notable sight the way women have gone over to the tailor-made or the ordinary day gown for wear in the smartest parts of the houses. It was an unwritten law up till recently in the theatreland—as far as stalls and dress circles were concerned—that women should wear evening dress, and few cared to break this tradition. Now in the stalls it appears to be the rarest thing for more than a dozen women to wear evening dress. At one West-End house where the rule of evening gowns in the stalls has been more strictly adhered to than in most theatres, the writer counted six evening dresses the other evening, among a whole collection of tailored suits and day dresses in voiles, naines, and taffetas.

In the cloak-room all the pegs were covered with hats—"belonging to the stall-holders," according to the attendant. These hats, were just the ordinary everyday affairs that had seen service at various war-work centres, and had evidently been worn up till the last minute before their wearer's arrival for the performance.

Although evening dress is not seen to any extent in the stalls, the no-hat rule is strictly adhered to, so that the view should not be obstructed by a towering edifice. Women have got into the way of removing their hats at the performance, not only for the comfort of the person behind, but their own as well. With the new close-fitting type of millinery now fashionable, women find that they can hear the play much better when the hat is off.



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UNVARIED FOR OVER

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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

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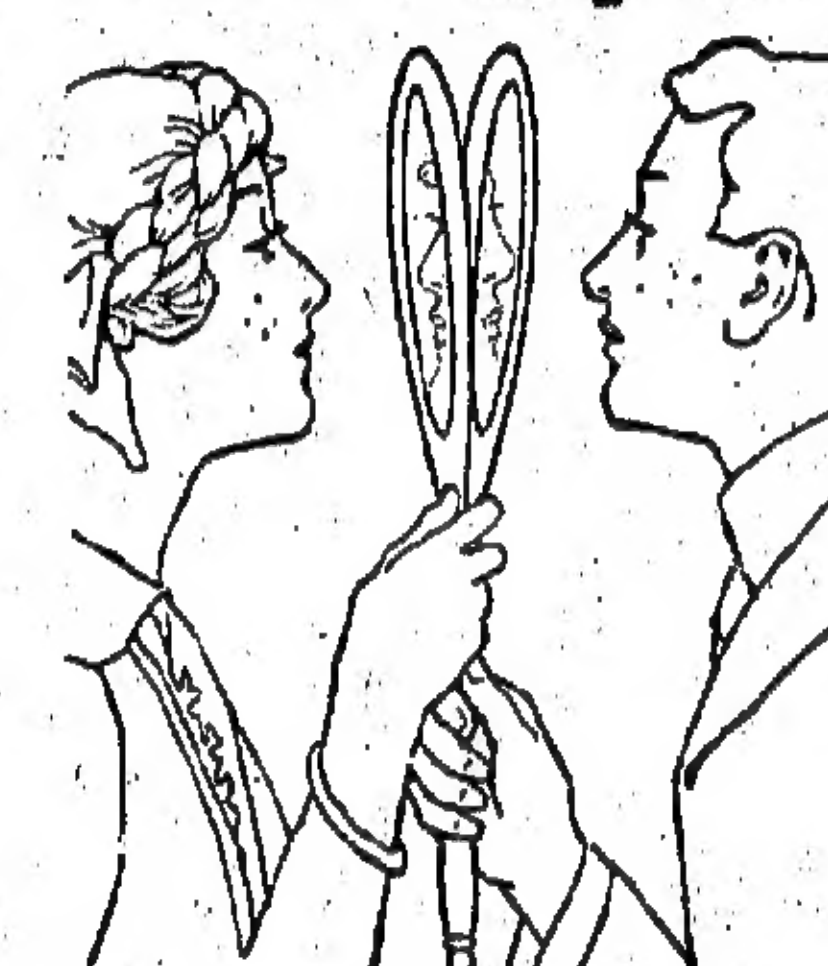
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This preparation has been used for over 100 years—it has proved its value time and time again. Do not try expensive chemical remedies on your hair—get a bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil at your chemist's. Also sold in a Golden Colour for Fair or Grey Hair. Rowland & Son, 57, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form it exists; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore, gleet or Derivatives, etc. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or other remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

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A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments, and is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 pills. Price 1s. 6d. per bottle.  
**MARTIN'S**  
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## WAR NEWS.

### TO DESTROY ENGLAND!

Discussing the Zeppelin raids, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says:—"The German nation has no greater and more ardent desire than to see the employment of every possible means, without restriction of any kind, to ruin, to destroy England. Our aerial expeditions must go on without cessation, but they must not be pin-pricks. The most potent destructive methods known to science must be employed. These fine autumn days will be followed by nights that grow longer and longer. They will give us an opportunity to show the City, that shrine of British pride, what we think of its inviolability."

### GLADSTONE ON GOETHE.

The ousting of German from the curriculum of language schools, which I noted the other day, writes one of the regular contributors to the *Evening Standard*, would have met with the approval of Gladstone. He thought the defence given to German over Italian deplorable, saying that when he read Dante he felt that he was in the hands of a master, whereas the German had produced no first-rate literature. On someone suggesting that surely Goethe must be considered in the first rank of writers, he answered, "Certainly not. Goethe created a world without conception of duty."

### ROBBING HINDENBURG.

BERLIN THIEVES AND THE GOLD NAILS.

Not only are the Berliners displaying no alacrity in driving nails for charity into Hindenburg's wooden statue, but the police have been obliged to tell off a special guard to keep watch over the statue to prevent thieves from forcing out the few gold and silver nails that ornament it.

Gold nails cost 100 marks apiece, silver twenty marks, and iron nails one mark. There is a proposal to institute silver-plated nails at five marks each, in the hope that this may revive the waning enthusiasm of subscribers.

The papers are highly indignant that there should be any necessity to guard over the statue for fear of thieves. "What are we coming to?" exclaims the *Vossische Zeitung*, "when such an honourable and patriotic project like this can excite the envy of thieves?"

The *Vossische Zeitung* overlooks, apparently, the example in stealing set by the German troops in France and Belgium.

### SHELL DODGING.

HOW A STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAVED HIS VESSEL.

During one of the recent landings in Gallipoli a large troopship came under fire of the Turkish batteries. The troops had got away safely, but no orders had come to the steamer to retire out of range. The captain, a typically bluff representative of our Mercantile Marine, stood on the bridge and watched the shells bursting near his vessel, says the *Year Book*.

At first they were two hundred yards away, then a hundred, and then one burst about twenty feet off the vessel's stern. He calmly gave the order, "Full speed ahead," and stopped as a shell exploded exactly on the spot he had previously occupied.

The next few came gradually nearer the steamer, and as she went "Full speed ahead" one burst a few yards in front of her bow. For some little time she was "standing by" and calmly dodging Turkish shells until the order came for retirement to a place of safety.

This is but one occasion of many that could be recorded on which the officers of our Mercantile Marine have shown a hearty contempt for the dangers they are daily called upon to face in the execution of their duty.

### USELESS VALOUR.

THE OVERWHELMING POWER OF THE BIG GUN.

Strong light is thrown on the capture of Novo Georgievsk by the Germans in an article written in the *Novoye Vremya*.

The Germans, the writer states, have stormed Novo Georgievsk. Its deep ditches are heaped with their dead. On the barbed wire entanglements hang rows of German soldiers, and before the fortress the breastworks were formed of the corpses. The enemy fired their heaviest artillery at our forts and destroyed them.

They brought up against us one after another huge thick columns, which were met by our fearful fire and converted into heaps of human carcasses. How many were killed it is not possible to calculate, but the number was terrifying. The Germans had not even sufficient space left them to fall when they were killed, and the dead over a wide area stood upright among the living.

Special valour and heroic courage were shown by our men in these days of trial, but the power of the German heavy artillery and their 16-in. shells was such that the forts could not resist longer, and were converted into heaps of debris. The fortresses shared the fate of Antwerp and Liege, although the forts of Novo Georgievsk were constructed on the best concrete.

Neither we nor our Allies thought that 16-in. guns would be employed on land. The monster which converted into dust concrete forts was a surprise that was foreseen by the Emperor Wilhelm and by Krupp. The role of the fortress when these 16-in. guns appear is finished.—*Central News*.

As a partial safeguard against the possible perils of darkened streets, proposals are being brought forward in various districts at Home for the whitening of kerbs and crossings.

## THE STRONG POSITION OF RIGA

### CITY STRIPPED.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, *The Times* correspondent with the Russian Forces, writing from Riga on September 9th, said:—

"I have spent the last three days in and about Riga visiting certain corps in the district between this town and Mitau. As in nearly all situations, I find the truth is infinitely better than what is believed. The Army usually learn first of their desperate plight (for so it is represented) from persons coming from the capital, whence practically all the bad news emanates. When in the trenches they are invariably amazed to learn that Petrograd considers their position acute."

Riga itself does not seem to be in immediate danger locally, and, after looking over the defences, it seems to me improbable that it can be taken frontally, and, if eventually it is abandoned, it will be as a result of manoeuvres elsewhere, as was the case with Warsaw. I find the town shows no tendency to panic, and completely awaits developments. That portion of the population which, through fear or expediency, did not wish to come under German domination has long since departed, and the roads approaching Riga are in every respect normal and uncongested, with relatively few refugees in transit. I am told that from two-thirds to one-half of the population departed some time ago. In any event, the city is extremely quiet, and few people are abroad in the evenings, when the unlighted streets have a dismal appearance, even the carriages having their window shades drawn on account of the menace from aeroplanes and Zeppelins, though, I believe, visits from these have been extremely rare. This circumstance is due probably to the German belief that the bulk of Riga is friendly."

### HATRED OF THE GERMAN.

Probably those who remain in Riga are the least hostile portion of the population of the invaded territories, though the Letts apparently hate the Germans with the same fervour that the Prussians bestow upon the English. I am informed that within a month 3,000 Letts have joined the Russian service, which after a year of warfare is significant of their sentiment not to submit to the inroads of the enemy.

If the Germans ultimately enter Riga they will find it even an emptier shell than Warsaw, with the kernel long since removed elsewhere. A more complete stripping of the city of enemy comforts and requirements cannot be imagined, and metals available for the manufacture of munitions, all tools, machinery, and technical supplies have been removed. Even the inscription plates on the statues in the parks have been taken away, leaving everywhere barren pedestals to emphasize, in the possible event of a German entry, the emptiness of the prize. The huge bells of the Cathedral have been removed through a great hole in the bell-tower specially made for the purpose. I understand that all this has been done in an orderly and efficient manner, many manufacturing plants being dismantled with sufficient leisureliness to enable the machinery to be re-created in other parts of Russia, while many establishments have already removed, taking with them thousands of the families of labourers and artisans.

General stores remain open, but special establishments such as those for the supply of tools, machinery, electrical equipment, and motor-car supplies are closed and their fronts boarded up. All the transient population have gone and permits are necessary to reach here at all. The hotels are practically deserted and, as during the last days in Warsaw, I saw last night almost alone in a large dining-room, listening to a band playing conscientiously to scores of deserted tables and a corps of waiters without guests to serve.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The situation on the immediate front does not seem to be alarming, as the region is defended by corps of known excellence. The first line is about 20 miles from the town and several lines of defence intervene between the present front and Riga, not to mention the river. It seems improbable that the enemy will seriously attempt to carry such carefully prepared lines when successful pressure elsewhere would force the evacuation of Riga without the necessity of fighting in its vicinity. It would probably cost the Germans dear even to reach the river, which would still leave them outside the town, with a formidable obstacle to surmount, as the stream, normally deep and broad here, is now swollen by the recent rains.

The weather during the past week has been a terrible handicap to the enemy, as a three days' downpour of rain flooded every small stream, making the fields seas of mud and limiting the mobility of the guns and transport to the main roads, which are few and far between.

To sum up, I found feeling in threatened Riga more optimistic than in Petrograd, though the former is 20 miles from the fighting line and the latter nearly 400.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday after Trinity, 14th October, 1915. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Psalm, Venite, Nuncia, Psalm, of the 27th morning; Te Deum, Woodward Sweet and Tole; Benedictus, T. Wallace; Hymns, 540 and 270. Evensong (5.45 p.m.): Responses: Psalm, of the 24th evening; Magnificat, Healy (7th morning); Nuncia Dimitte, Wesley; Hymns, 155, 54 and 11. A.B.—Psalm 119, ver. 1-2, 7, 8, 9 and 12. G. P. 17, 22, 24, 25, 29 and 32 in union.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point, Sunday, 24th Oct.—Harvest Festival Service, 11 a.m., Holy Communion 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher: R. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

Trinity Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 24th October, Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 265, 266, 267 and 252. Evening Service at 6. Hymns 250, 13, 70 and 193. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

## FRANCE AT WAR.

### THE COMMON TASK OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling concludes to-day his series of articles on "France at War," which have been appearing in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"France," he writes, "has discovered the measure of her soul. One sees this not alone in the—it is more than contempt of death—in the godlike preoccupation of her people under arms which makes them put death out of the account, but in the equal passion and fervour with which her people throughout give themselves to the smallest as well as the greatest tasks that may in any way serve their sword."

"The women," says Mr. Kipling, "work stride for stride with the men, with hearts as resolute and a spirit that has little mercy for shortcomings. A woman takes her place wherever she can relieve a man—in the shop, at the post, on the highways, the hotels, and a thousand other businesses. She is injured to field work, and half the harvest of France this year lies in her lap."

"One feels at every turn how her men trust her. She knows, for she shares everything with her world, what has befallen her sisters who are now in German hands, and her soul is the undying flame behind the men's steel. Neither men nor women have any illusion as to miracles presently to be performed which shall 'sweep out' or 'drive back' the Boche. Since the Army is the Nation, they know much, though they are officially told little."

### WEARING OUT THE ENEMY.

"They all recognise that the old-fashioned 'victory' of the past is as obsolete as a rifle in a front-line trench. They all accept the new war, which means grinding down and wearing out the enemy by every means and device that can be compassed. It is slow and expensive, but as deadly sure as the logic that leads them to make it their one work, their sole thought, their sole preoccupation."

"Out of these things is born their power of recuperation in their leisure; their reasoned calm while at work; and their superb confidence in their arms. Even if France of to-day stood alone against the world's enemy, it would be almost inconceivable to imagine her defeated now; wholly so to imagine her surrender. The war will go on until the enemy is finished. The French do not know when that hour will come; they seldom speak of it; they do not amuse themselves with dreams of triumphs or terms. Their business is war, and they do their business."

## DIGESTION AND THE NERVES.

A tiny piece of grit can cause a lot of mischief. You realise this when it blows into your eye. Comfort ends until this mere speck of dirt has been removed. Sometimes your watch won't keep time, goes when and how it likes. You take it to the mender; and he, perhaps, finds the delicate movements have been put out of gear by dust you can only see under a magnifying glass.

Indigestion acts in the same way on the body. Digestion, like the mainspring of a watch, is one of the principal things that keep the wheels of life running smoothly. Let it be disturbed and every part of your system suffers. Notably your nerves are upset. Why?

Well, the nerves and digestive systems depend upon each other very closely. One cannot become affected without the other becoming upset. Bad digestion means lack of nourishment from food. Your nerves cry out because they are not fed. They lose tone and energy. Let us show how Mother Seigel's Syrup rapidly mends matters.

In a state of indigestion food often remains too long in the stomach and ferments. Again, the supply of bile (Nature's own laxative) from the liver is frequently poor in quality, and badly regulated. Or the bowels are too sluggish to expel the body's refuse. Impurities are then thrown into the blood. All these important digestive organs are the centre of a nervous system. Naturally the irritated nerves protest—like the eye does against a particle of sand.

You must right your digestion before body and nerves can be restored to a really sound state; otherwise there is a steady drain on your vitality. The drip, drip of water from a leaking can will empty it in time.

Mother Seigel's Syrup quickly stops this sapping of the system. Its tonic and corrective action restores good digestion by stimulating stomach, liver and bowels into healthy activity. Then you derive full nourishment from your food. Robust health, with full nerve energy, follow.

Mrs. T. Moberg, 53 Eight Street, Boksburg North, Transvaal, wrote on July 21st, 1914:—"About four months ago, I suffered very much from indigestion. The symptoms which gave me the most trouble, and which were especially severe after meals, were a tightness and heaviness at the chest, and a complete derangement of the bowels."

"This caused me acute pain, and with loss of appetite had the effect of upsetting my nervous system. After trying several preparations in vain, I was recommended by a friend to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. The result was almost immediate relief, and the use of two bottles completely restored my appetite, banished the pains, and I now enjoy the best of health. I always keep a bottle handy, as I find an occasional dose very beneficial."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a genuine tonic, not a mere stimulant, which gives you false energy, and then, when its action is spent, leaves you more lifeless than ever. It builds up your strength on a firm foundation by ridding the body of the impurities created by indigestion, and providing increased stores of vitality from the nourishment it enables you to draw from food.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Fanyan c/o Chop Hung P. A.	Singapore
Chop Hockchung	Singapore
Liankee	Solo
Redmosown	New York

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Kumai long	Shanghai
Yol curne, Carl on Hotel	Shanghai
Prathipe, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	Tokio
Senryo	Yokoy
F. Wakefield, Hongkong Hotel	San Francisco

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 10.45 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over the east and south coasts of China, and decreased elsewhere, more especially over Japan. The anti cyclone has been displaced by an area of relatively low pressure, but it will probably again strengthen over N. China.

A depression (or typhoon) is indicated in the Pacific to the east of the Visayas; its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Fresh monsoon will prevail over the northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Boughong & Neighbourhood	E. wind, fresh; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow)	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 22nd.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Oct. 21 at 5 a.m.	On Oct. 22 at 2 p.m.
Barometer	59.92	29.95	29.93
Temperature	78	79	80
Humidity	81	79	79
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	4	4
Weather	od	0	0
Rain	0.1	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 21st—80

Lowest open air Temperature on 21st—77

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 29th October.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'cong. Mean Time	Height	ft. in.	H'cong. Mean Time	Height	ft. in.
Satur.	23	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
		9 43	6 0	3 13	2 1	2 1	2 1
Sun.	24	8 50	7 2	2 54	3 3	3 3	3 3
		10 34	5 6	3 53	1 2	1 2	1 2
Mon.	25	9 11	7 4	3 17	3 6	3 6	3 6
		11 21	5 2	4 34	1 7	1 7	1 7
Tues.	26	9 34	7 6	3 37	3 8	3 8	3 8
		10 12	4 6	3 16	1 8	1 8	1 8
Wed.	27	9 56	7 8	3 54	4 0	4 0	4 0
		10 22	7 8	3 54	4 2	4 2	4 2
Thurs.	28	No info.	high	6 55	2 2	2 2	2 2
		No info.	high	6 55	2 2	2 2	2 2
Fri.	29	No info.	high	6 55	2 2	2 2	2 2
		11 37	7 1	nor low	water	water	water

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## SHIPPING

**ARRIVALS.**  
ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,617, A. Aratz, 22nd October—Bangkok 15th October.  
—Thames & Co.  
CHENOTU, British str., 1,338, J. Speed, 21st October—Sourabaya, 11th October, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
DERWENT, British str., 1,350, Jenkins, 22nd October—Saigon 18th October, Rice and General—Order.  
KUEICHO, British str., 1,218, Forsyth, 22nd October—Tientsin 15th October, General—Order.  
LAURET, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkin, 21st October—Saigon 17th October, Rice and General—Order.  
Moyori Maru, Japanese str., 2,285, S. Kushibiki, 21st October—Singapore 14th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
SOURU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, A. Kobayashi, 22nd October—Swatow 21st October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
TEAN, British str., 1,301, Trowbridge, 22nd October—Manila 19th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,235, Y. Hatakeyama, 21st October—Daly 15th October, General—Order.  
YODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hashimoto, 22nd October—Bangkok 13th October, Rice—Order.

**CLEARANCES**  
IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
October 22nd.  
GLENFALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.  
HANOI, French str., for Pakhoi.  
LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.  
PRUTHIES, British str., for Bangkok.  
SHIUTSU MARU, Jap. str., for Vancouver.  
WINGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

**DEPARTURES.**  
October 22nd.  
CHINGCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Paravai.  
CHOYANG, British str., for Canton.  
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.  
HEIJO MARU, Jap. str., for Hongay.  
HUYCHOW, British str., for Tientsin.  
KUNSHANG, British str., for Singapore.  
MALTA, British str., for Singapore.  
NINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.  
TAIYUWITS, British str., for Tagama.

**LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**  
The silk despatched hence per the s.s. *Tung Ma* on the 14th September was delivered in New York on the 10th inst. Messrs. Dowdell & Co., Ltd., inform us with reference to their service of steamers to New York via Suez Canal and Panama Canal, that owing to the block in the Panama Canal the service by that route is temporarily suspended. Cargo bookings are being made for shipping via the Suez Canal or via Cape of Good Hope at the option of the owners.

**SHIPPING IN PORT**  
STEAMERS.  
CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, M. Oka, 18th October—Quinbo 15th October, Salt—Order.  
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 20th October—Port Paravai 17th October, Cement, Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
CHOYANG, British str., 2,294, G. S. Holmwood, 20th October—Swatow 19th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
DEVAYONG, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 17th October—Manila 14th October, Ballast—Order.  
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,424, MacKenzie, 21st October—Singapore 15th October, General—Order.  
HOKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,201, N. Suzuki, 21st October—Balik Papan 13th October, Sugar—Dowdell & Co.  
HONGWAN 1, British str., 2,060, G. King-hore, 13th October—Singapore 7th October, General—Chinese.  
HINSANG, British str., 1,880, Kennedy, 20th October—Sandakan 15th October, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KANOHOW, British str., 1,222, Ross Lewis, 19th October—Bangkok 10th October, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,329, Fujimoto, 16th October—Mojito 10th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
KUN SANG, British str., 2,077, E. Knight, 16th October—Mojito 11th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leask, 19th October—Manila 16th October General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LUCHOW, British str., 1,721, Davies, 20th October—Shanghai 17th October, Butterfield & Swire.  
OTARD MARU, Japanese str., 1,709, T. Yoshikawa, 21st October—Mojito 14th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 8th October—San Francisco 15th September, General—P. M. Co.  
PHEUMFEN, British str., 1,095, W. C. Bird, 16th October—Saigon 17th October, Rice and General—Order.  
RHESUS, British str., 2,704, James Inkster, 18th October—Shanghai 15th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SAINT-BEDE, British str., 1,148, James Fortbay, 14th October—Manila 11th October, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
SHIUTSU MARU, Japanese str., 4,170, M. Uto, 19th October—Manila 16th October, Hemp—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SUYEHIRO MARU, Japanese str., 912, R. Aoi, 20th October—Keelung 16th October, Coal—Order.  
TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H. Sakai, 15th October—Bangkok 9th October, Rice and General—Chinese.  
TAKSANG, British str., 975, J. R. Matthews, 21st October—Hoihow 10th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 2,449, S. Shima, 20th October—Wakamatsu 14th October, Coal—Order.  
TOIMANOEK, Dutch str., 4,791, A. W. Le Roy, 20th October—Muntch 14th October, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
TONGUS, Norwegian str., 1,031, C. Corneliusen, 21st October—Bangkok 13th October, Rice—Chinese.  
WUWU, British str., 1,250, E. P. Partridge, 9th October—Wuhu 4th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
YUSANG, British str., 1,127, Campbell, 18th October—Wuhu 12th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	REMARKS	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	H.B. Hetherington R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Middle of Oct.
LONDON & BOMBAY	NOVABA	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY	NELORE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CORDILLERA	Jap. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 1st Nov., at 5 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About Middle of Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLENVIEW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 30th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 2nd Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Nov., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 25th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 1st Nov., at 10.30 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 9th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 3rd Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 2nd Nov., at 11 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th Nov., at 10 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 29th inst., at D'light
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 26th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 1st Nov., at 4 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst., at D'light
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 1st Nov., at 5 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 2nd Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 6th Nov.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst., at 9 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 2nd Nov., at 2 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 2nd Nov., at 4 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th inst., at 7 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 6th Nov., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 31st inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th Jan.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 29th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst., at D'light
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	GLASGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	DATE	TIME
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	23rd Oct.	3 P.M.
MANILA	24th Oct.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	24th Oct.	3 A.M.
HAIHOW and HAIPHONG	24th Oct.	D'light
SHANGHAI	25th Oct.	D'light
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	25th Oct.	D'light
MANILA	26th Oct.	3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	26th Oct.	3 P.M.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," and "POOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 93 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 18 days.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.  
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawie, Usukan, Je saloon and Labuan.  
Telephone No. 215.  
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.  
HONGKONG, 23rd October, 1915.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

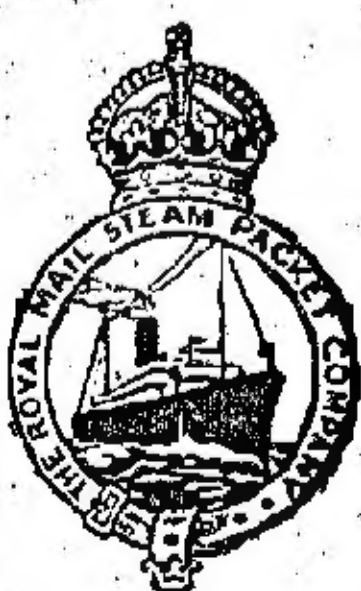
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215.

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1915.



**R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

LONDON	"MERIONETHSHIRE"	Middle of October.
GENOA & LONDON	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	About Middle of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

HONGKONG, 5th October, 1915.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG 3rd November. Connecting with "GUJARAT" 18th November.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING: S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS. FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

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## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 30th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd October, 1915. [1091]

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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per *Kueichow*, from Tientsin, for Hongkong, Mr. Nairn.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.  
The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Sunday, October 17th, p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong about Friday, November 12th.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The str. *Weller* left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant, afternoon, with the outward English mail, and is due here on the 28th instant, at about 6 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian ports, Zambonga and Manila on 13th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 5th November.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer from Marseilles for China and Japan on the scheduled date of 17th Oct. has been cancelled. This outward French Mail was due to arrive at Hongkong on November 16th.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS VIA PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL. S.S. "SAINT BEDE,"

on or about 26th October. It is intended to despatch the above steamer via Panama Canal, but Owners reserve the right of proceeding via any other route and all liberties as per Bill of Lading.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship "INVERIC,"

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship "GLENGLYLE,"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th Nov., 1915. For freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong 4th October, 1915. [1051]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ATLANTIQUE,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 22nd October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th October, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, 25th October, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent. [2]

NOTICE TO







